

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

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EVERY MORNING,
(Sundays Excepted.)

AT VICTORIA, V. I.

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

Nanaimo.....	A. D. McInnes
New Westminster.....	Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley.....	W. Winnard
Fort Hope.....	Ballou's Express
Fort Yale.....	Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....	Myers' Express
Cayoosh.....	Myers' Express
Lytton City.....	Jas. H. Batterton
Fort Alexander.....	Pony Express Co
San Francisco.....	L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....	M. Martin
Port Townsend.....	Henry Hogan
Portland.....	Chas. Barrett

[ADDITIONAL BY THE ELIZA ANDERSON.]

News in Detail.

St. Louis, April 18th.
The war department at Washington, April 12th, issued a call on State Governments for troops. Seventy-five thousand men were required. The Northern States responded, but the border States refused.

There is great excitement in the Northern cities. Companies are forming and offering their services to the Government.

Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities, offer the Government money.

Danger is apprehended of an attack on Washington. Militia have been called out. The militia of Maryland offer their services. The public buildings and avenues are guarded at the Capitol.

Lincoln declares he will enforce the laws and repel the attack of the Confederate States' forces by force.

All new regiments are required to take the oath to support the Government.

The excitement still increases at the North. Meetings are held in large towns and cities.

Men of all parties declare the Government shall be sustained.

Douglas reiterates fealty to the Union, and advises the people to remain true to their country and flag.

Secessionists were driven out of Baltimore or compelled to hoist the stars and stripes.

In Philadelphia the secessionists were threatened with hanging.

The it. v. Harriet Lane was threatened and compelled to run up the American flag.

The war spirit at the South is increasing. Jeff Davis declares that seventy-times seventy-five thousand of Lincoln's troops can't subdue the South.

Lincoln's proclamation is laughed at in the south, and Jeff. Davis says he will march to Washington and take it in thirty days.

Southern banks offered loans, and companies are forming in all the seceding States.

The Border States offer troops and money to the Confederate Government.

Gen. Howe offers to raise ten thousand men for the Southern army.

News of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received with excitement in the South. The people say they are ready for war.

President Jeff. Davis will take command at Pensacola.

The steamer Baltic from Charleston, arrived at New York on the 18th ult.

The Harriet Lane, Pawnee, and Pocahontas, with Major Anderson's party, have arrived at New York.

The Powhatan had not been at Charleston. The Pawnee had not arrived at Charleston until after the surrender of Fort Sumter.

During the whole time of the bombardment it was blowing a gale.

Major Anderson landed at the Battery. He was received by an immense crowd. The carriage was surrounded by people, who followed him to his house, where he joined his wife.

Capt. Doubleday gave a statement of the capture of the fort, and says the demand was made on the 11th, and was refused, not by Anderson, but by his command.

On Friday morning, at three o'clock, the rebels sent word to Fort Sumter that the fire would be opened in one hour. At four o'clock the fire opened in every direction, including hidden batteries.

Major Anderson's men took breakfast on salt pork and biscuits. His command was divided into three watches, and then went to work and opened fire on Fort Moultrie, Cummings' Point, and Morris Island.

Anderson's barracks caught fire, and were extinguished by the efforts of Hart, of New York, and Lyman, of the Baltimore volunteers.

On Saturday the officer's quarter caught fire from a shell, at the main gates, and were burned. The magazine was surrounded by fire. Ninety barrels of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea. When the magazine was encircled by fire, all their materials were cut off, and they had eaten their last biscuit two days before.

We had to lay on the ground with handkerchiefs on our faces, to prevent smothering; a favorable, steady wind was all that saved our lives. The cartridge bags gave out, and firemen were engaged in the manufacture of them, out of their shirts, blankets, and shoes. It will fall a million of dollars to repair Sumter.

Most of the shots were aimed at the U. S. Flag. Wigfall demanded a surrender without authority. Anderson pulled down the flag, and afterwards, finding he had been sold, raised it again.

Hart, of New York, nailed the colors amid the deadly fire of the enemy and cheers of the United States troops.

Anderson's men, at New York, indignantly repelled the charge that he was unfaithful.

The reported seizure of Harper's Ferry by the State troops of Virginia was afterwards contradicted.

The Virginia Convention is still in secret session.

Reports to the New York papers say the secession ordinance had passed, and the State is mustering troops to defend itself from a Northern army.

Gov. Letcher replied to Secretary Cameron's demand for troops roughly, and says that Virginia will fight with the South.

Accounts from New York, Pennsylvania, Mass-

achusetts and Maine, say that regiments are already on the way to Washington.

Troops are still pouring into Washington, and an attack is apprehended every hour.

The Cunard steamer Kedar has been chartered by Government. Also, the steamer Champion.

From the Sacramento Union we clip the following telegraphic news from St. Louis, on the morning of the 22d ult.:

The latest advices from Baltimore are to the effect that comparative quiet has been restored. Several railroad bridges leading into the city had been destroyed by the mob, to prevent soldiers from passing over them. The number killed in the riot on Friday, was eleven Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers; wounded, four citizens and eight soldiers. In reply to the request of Gov. Hicks, the President says that no more troops would be brought through Baltimore, provided that they are allowed to pass around the city without molestation. In reply to Governor Andrew's (of Massachusetts) dispatch, Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, replies:

"Owing to communications being stopped between here and Philadelphia, I cannot send the bodies of the men killed in the riot here, but shall embalm and keep them subject to your order. I and the Governor regret this affair as much as any one; our people viewed it as an invasion. The authorities exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent it, but it was impossible. When are these scenes to cease? Are we to have a war of sections? Baltimore claims the right to pay all expenses." Gov. Andrew replies: "I am overwhelmed with surprise that the peaceful American citizens on march over the highway to defend the common country, should be deemed aggressive to Baltimoreans."

On Saturday the largest Union meeting ever known in the country was held in New York. Business was entirely suspended, and the whole city turned out. Speeches were made by Robert J. Walker, Fernando Wood, John A. Dix, Senator Baker, Washington Hunt, John Cochrane, and many others. New York is a unit for the Union. The steamer State of Maine arrived in New York, from Norfolk, landing the Massachusetts regiment at Fort Monroe. She reports the Spaulding here landing the Boston regiments. The Fifth regiment and a company of Flying Artillery arrived here to-day; also a battalion of rifles. In six days Massachusetts has furnished five regiments of Infantry, a battalion of rifles and a company of flying artillery. Gov. Morgan has quashed all proceedings against Col. Corcoran of the Ninth regiment. It is reported that a large number of empty cars were run down from Alexandria into Virginia, Thursday night, with the intention of bringing up troops for the attack on the Capital. A gentleman from Washington reports from five to six thousand troops under arms, including two thousand regulars and four batteries of flying artillery. Colonel Smith is confident he can defend the city for the present, against any force that is likely to be brought against it. The same gentleman reports that a rowdy came behind the last platoon of the Massachusetts regiment, caught a musket from one of the soldiers, and shot the latter in the back, killing him instantly. The order was immediately given to fire, and several of the mob were killed. District Attorney Smith has called on the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for a special jury to bring to justice parties sympathizing with the South in the city.

A Louisville husband, who had been truant to his wife, was caught by a friend of the injured woman, on the night of the 13th, in a perplexing predicament. The time that might be spent at home, it is said, is passed in dalliance with a fair, frail woman, who has won him from home. A relative of the wife, at her instance, visited the fanned security, and demanded audience. A female friend gave the alarm, and the husband fled trembling and in haste, for a guilty conscience makes cowards, as W. Shakespeare remarks. He was divested of his clothing, but, nevertheless, preferred the night air to meeting the indignant relative. He escaped and hid in a lot adjoining, and his pursuing being baffled, returned and carried away his clothing, and delivered them to his wife. But this must have been poor consolation, for what is a husband's clothing to a woman if the husband isn't in them?

President Lincoln is going to come out with a dashing "team." Mr. Wood, the gentleman who engineers the President on his late trip as far as Frasier River, has just bought him a span for \$2000, from Wm. H. Van Cott, of Victor, N. H. The horses are sixteen and a half hands high, six years old, a beautiful dark brown in color, with tan noses, bowing tails, well matched, and altogether a very stylish and attractive team.

The Savannah Republican of April 7th has the following: "Under the tariff of the United States, which is now our standard, ale in barrels is a contraband article, and we suppose likewise is 'lager.' The supply of the former gave out yesterday, and we learn that ale drinkers were in great distress theretofore."

Dr. E. J. Fountain, of Davenport, Iowa, recently died a martyr to science. He had been experimenting with chlorate of potash as a cure for consumption, and dosed himself fatally with it at last.

The small-pox is committing fearful ravages in Philadelphia, and is on the increase. It is also prevalent in New York, 16 deaths having occurred from the loathsome disease last week.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23rd.

E. W. Church, of the banking firm of Sather & Church, died at midnight. His disease was typhoid fever. Church had been engaged in the banking business here during the last ten years.

To-day Barton Michel, a native of Piedmont, jumped from a third story window of Keesing's building during a fit of insanity. The force of his fall was partially broken by the zinc awning. His injuries are not very serious.

Adams and Corbet were held for trial on a charge of manslaughter, by causing the death of the son of Matthewson by reckless driving.

The stern of a small schooner came ashore at North Beach last night. The name was not distinguishable.

Twenty-five members of the Independent National Guards have made a tender of their services to General Sumner, in the event of any necessity for additional troops in the fort. Citizens visit the fort daily, and readily obtain admission to inspect the works. The large guns formerly used for removing the plateau above the fort, have been removed so as to command the land side.

Exchanges on New York by the next steamer is five per cent. Much apprehension seems to be felt that the steamers with California treasure will fail to reach the Southern Confederacy privateers.

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FOR SALE—A FARM in Metchosin, comprising 200 acres of land, with new dwelling house containing six rooms, spare rooms for servants, good stable, cow shed for 12 cows, pigsties, 14 acres of land fenced and under cultivation, and 16 acres partly fenced, half water frontage. Also, ploughs, harrows, and other Farming Implements, 20 head of cattle, 2 horses and a quantity of Fowls and Pigs.

FOR LEASE—A Farm of 200 acres of land, one-half open prairie, well situated, in the Lake District, with good house, and the whole entirely fenced in.

FOR SALE—40 acres of open Prairie Land, large proportion of open prairie land, situated on Pender Bay, water frontage and good harbor.

FOR LEASE—10 acres excellent Agricultural Land in Esquimalt District.

FOR LEASE—20 acres of Land in Esquimalt District, and good house and outhouses, garden, and paddocks fenced.

PARTNER WANTED—On a Farm of 200 acres, with good house and out-buildings, garden, and 25 acres

THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY British Colonist, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 27th, 1861.

Gratuitous.

Notices of Divine Service and Advertisements of Marriages or Deaths inserted GRATUITOUSLY.

Wednesday Morning, May 15, 1861.

I F THE PARTY WHO BORROWED our file of the Colonist for 1860 will return the same, we will do us a great favor.

The Poor "Press."

The poor Press cuts a sorry figure, indeed, in its yesterday's issue. It reminds one of the old adage that "an evil course will sooner or later terminate disastrously."

Were we allowed to utter a prediction we should naturally say that the Press is not long for this world. Unfortunately, it has waded out so far, and has got into such deep water, that it has lost all foothold, and in its expiring struggle is catching at straws, with the tallacious hope of being buoyed up and providentially saved. The more it splashes, however, the weaker the concern gets, and some fine morning it will be our painful duty to do the same for it as we have done for all its illustrious predecessors. Under our local obituary there will then probably be found an item: "Died, yesterday, the Press, after suffering severely from chronic cacoethes scribendi, combined with a severe chest affection, the latter supposed to be produced by a cool reception from the public. Its diseases had become so firmly seated in its constitution that it was impossible to eradicate them. Some suspicions exist that it hastened the unavoidable termination of its career by suicide."

We really pity the Press. We pity any one who is so unfortunate. But if newspapers are conducted without regard to principle, we see no help for it, but to meet their doom. The nonsense in the leading article in yesterday's Press will not go down here. It reads very much like extracts from the "headless Gazette." We are told that we are "a miserable government hack," "a government worshipper," and that we dare not speak out "for the sake of government obligations." This is news indeed!

Our independent position is too well known here to require us to waste our space on the two

overnment obligations," we are under none, except those which every law-abiding citizen is bound to render to the government under which he lives. How the shoe pinches the Press is simply this:—It was started in the hope of living off the government. But government having no confidence in so worthless, shiftless, and unimportant a concern, has spurned its advances. Mr. Cary, perhaps, may be the only obstructive who affords generous favors to the Press. Some imagine it has some such reason for dealing so sugarly with him.

The opposition of the Press to the grabbing of the Springs is not honest. It wants to catch at a straw in its sinking condition. Therefore it talks of "forcibly coming before the British Government," and "a Cromwellian treatment." Such a course would play exactly into Mr. Attorney-General Cary's law-prosecuting hands. Our course is the contrary. We advocate reform, not revolution. Order, not disorder. In our first number we stated our position in the following words: "We shall be found on the side of law and order. Constitutional means, and constitutional means only, shall receive our support." We still adhere to the same doctrines. In the aggravated attempt to make the Springs private property, we have boldly and fearlessly held up the aggressors to public condemnation; opposed the attempt before the Press began; and in no way spared the Government for not taking summary measures to assert the right of the public to the Springs. Yet we care as little for an Obstructive Government as we do for an expiring Press.

The News.

No doubt now exists but the demon of civil war has been let loose in the neighboring Republic. First came sectional hostility; then secession; next seizure of Federal property; afterwards the bombardment and capture of Sumter; and lastly the mail brings the news of the fall of Fort Pickens into the hands of the rebels. Everything shows that the Secessionists intend to wage a war of independence. Among the Border States they are evidently gaining strength. Tennessee, at one time supposed to be for the Union, is now sending volunteers South. Missouri is intensely excited, and opposed to the Union. Virginia has published her secession ordinance. The only Border States really for the Union are the States of Delaware and North Carolina. In Delaware, soldiers are recruiting for the Federal Government. Kentucky proposes to remain neutral; whilst Maryland holds a very doubtful position, her chief city being hostile to the Federal Government. The whole of the

Free States appear united in their purpose to maintain the Union. The opposing heads of the Democratic and Republican parties, Douglas and Seward, are both working unitedly for the same purpose. Party is daily becoming of less importance. So President Lincoln may count for the present on an united North to back him in blockading the Secessionist ports. The Montgomery cabinet are, however, not less active than that at Washington. President Davis, it is said, will attack Washington. If that city be taken during the summer campaign, it is not unlikely that Maryland will give in her adhesion to the Southern Confederacy.

The Cotton States are evidently working for that object, and to gain over the other Border States. The occupation of all the Southern fortresses, and the capture of Pickens and Sumter, clears the South of Federal defences. So with the fall of Washington only the Southern ports would be open to blockade. Matters have gone so far, that a decisive battle is likely to occur; and the gathering of Federal forces at Washington, indicates that that neighborhood is likely to be the battle ground.

The chief hopes of the Secessionists must rest on a successful summer campaign. If they fail in that their chances of success are anything but probable. The news from the States for the next sixty days will be of much interest. During that period the policy of both Lincoln and Davis are likely to take a practical shape. From the South there must come an aggressive war policy; from the North, a defensive line of action. We look anxiously then to see the development of the war policy of the Northern and Southern Confederacies.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The Portland Advertiser says:

A telegraph dispatch to the Marysville Appeal from San Francisco, informs us that private advices had been received there by the prominent houses, to ship no treasure on the 1st proximo. Insurance offices refuse to take the war risk. It is suggested to put treasure ab ard English steamers at Panama, and ship via England. It was estimated that the ensuing shipment would not exceed \$400,000.

Bankers were charging 5 per cent., and many sell no exchange. Dispatches from New York to the 19th, say insurance is suspended, and privateers are at work.

The above does not look as if the Pacific States have nothing to do with the secession quarrel, and should remain neutral. The cowardly advice given by some of the California journals to their readers, to take no part in the war, cannot be followed. The interests of the commercial classes will be so much damaged by the deplorable rebellion, that they will finally be compelled to show their hands either on one side or the other.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND BAILERS

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED until Monday, the 27th inst., for the Carpenter's and Joiner's work, Brick work, and Plastering, required in the erection of a suburban dwelling near Victoria. The Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

The lowest tender will be accepted if otherwise satisfactory.

WRIGHT & SANDERS,
Architects,
Cor Yates and Langley streets.

F O R S A L E .

The Miner's Saloon,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

THE BUILDING, BAR FIXTURES, Furniture, two Billiard Tables, marble beds, one pocket and one earon, Bagatelle Table, and entire stock of Liquors, together with the good will of the concern. To be sold separately or complete. For particulars and terms, apply on the premises, or to P. MANETT, Victoria.

22 British Columbian copy.

S. ELSASSE R,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

AT REINHART BRO'S. STORE,

VICTORIA, V. I.

Victoria, May 13, 1861.

my14 fm

D A I L Y

P A S S E N G E R T R A I N

FROM

YALE TO LYTTON CITY !

CONNECTING WITH

Cayoosh, in British Columbia.

T H E U N D E R S I G N E D , HAVING STOCKED This fine road with excellent horses, intend running a regular train from Yale to Lyttton City, and back. Horses will leave both points each day. The through trip can be made in one day. The first trip will be made on SATURDAY the 18th inst.

my14 fm

AYLES & HAWK.

my14 fm

CLOTHING.

Tweed Suits! Dress Suits!

FROCK COATS,

BALTIC AND WHITE SHIRTS,

NECKTIES, &c., &c.,

Just Received ex "St. Mark," from Liverpool, and for sale by

WM. MUIR,
Langley street.

STEAMER "OTTER"

Will leave the H. B. Co.'s Wharf

For New Westminster

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY

Mornings, at 7 o'clock.

Freight and passengers carried at the lowest rates.

Shippers are requested to send their goods to the H. B. Co.'s Wharf, (in readiness for the Otter,) where they will be received and stored free of expense.

W. A. MOUAT,
Master.

my10 fm

THIRTYWHITE MILLS FLOUR,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT

by EDGAR & AIME,
Wharf street, near Yates.

my1 fm

THE BRITISH COLONIST,

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by EDGAR & AIME,
Wharf street, near Yates.

my1 fm

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VICTORIA, V. I., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

Arrival of the Eliza Anderson Progress of Secession!

Great Riot in Baltimore!

CANADIANS VOLUNTEERING!

Fort Pickens Taken!

ETC., ETC., ETC.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Eliza Anderson arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She brings 11 days later news from the States:

CARSON CITY, May 1.
The pony Express has just arrived with dispatches to the Union.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.

The President issued his proclamation on the 18th of April, stating that there was insurrection against the Government in several States, that laws for collection of revenue cannot be executed, conforming to instructions which require duties throughout the country to be uniform. That States had threatened to grant pretended letters of marque thereto. The President deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of ports, which will be posted to prevent the entrance or exit of vessels from ports of the seceding States.

War feeling in Canada is aroused and six hundred men from Quebec and Montreal are coming to Boston to enlist in the United States service.

Lieut. Jones, commandant at Harper's Ferry, hearing that fifteen hundred Virginia troops were marching against him, set fire to the arms and buildings, which were all burned up.

At Richmond, several Northern men were threatened, and had a narrow escape from hanging.

Sherard Clemens was held as prisoner. Commodore Paulding says the Gosport Navy Yard can be held against ten thousand men.

There has been a great riot at Baltimore; the Massachusetts regiments, on attempting to pass through Baltimore, on their way to Washington, were attacked by a mob, who threw stones and discharged pistols at them. Soldiers fired on the mob, killing several. Three soldiers were killed, and several wounded. The mob increased, and the Mayor tried to stop the riot. After several hours of fighting, the mob was dispersed. Martial law was proclaimed. The citizens of Baltimore and vicinity destroyed the bridges and railroad tracks.

The dead bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers were sent home for burial.

Gov. Hicks informs the President that no more troops can pass through Maryland, except only, for the defence of the Capitol.

The N. Y. Evening Post learns that Jeff Davis, at the head of the Confederate Army, was marching toward Washington, and there was great excitement North in consequence.

More new companies are being raised. Washington is filling with soldiers. Regiments are being raised in Tennessee for the Southern Army. The feeling is intense for the refusal to furnish their quota by the border States.

A party of armed workmen left Baltimore to-day to repair bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

It is reported that Trimble, the former President of the road, was shot by a man when attempting to defend the property of the road.

The police seized a quantity of contraband goods for the South. Parties will be arrested and tried for treason.

It is reported that Baltimoreans had demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry, and threatened an attack on it. The commander replied that he would be compelled to defend it, and would fire on the city.

There was a great Union meeting in New York, on Saturday. The whole city was out with great enthusiasm. Major Anderson attended. Speeches were made by John A. Dix, Hamilton Fish, Havens Grinnell and others.

At Wilmington, Delaware, the enlistment goes on at the rate of 70 to 100 per day. Delaware will send her full quota of troops. The secession paper of Wilmington, Delaware, was compelled to hoist the American flag.

The New York (Saturday's) Tribune says orders were received from Gov. Letcher to seize the custom house at Wheeling, but the Wheeling Union men are strong. It was guarded last night by the Mayor. Citizens were greatly excited by the news, and they declare that they will stand by the stars and stripes.

The same dispatch says Harper's Ferry is occupied by three hundred men. The wildest enthusiasm prevails.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, has ordered the 6th, 12th and 71st regiments to go to Washington by steamer, unless railroad communication is opened.

Private dispatches from Baltimore say that the Union men there had no hope unless the government occupies the city with overwhelming force.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has supplied their vessels with cannon, muskets, cutlasses and ammunition to secure the protection of passengers and treasure.

Orders went out some time since to sheath their boats with iron, so as to enable them to run down the privateers or pirates, which may attack them.

The Washington Star says an attack on Washington with such means as assailants

can have would be a simple sacrifice of their lives.

Advices from Norfolk report that the frigate Merrimac is getting her armament aboard with all possible dispatch.

A sword from the citizens of Taunton, Mass., was presented to Major Anderson.

Great excitement prevails throughout the towns of Missouri; secession flags are hoisted and the agents of government are threatened with hanging.

The Union men of Delaware are in a bad fix: the population is largely Union, but the State arms are in the possession of the secessionists.

The Governor of Missouri had called the Legislature to assemble on the second of May. State troops are to be mustered into service.

The Governor of Kentucky is trying to get the banks to loan half a million of dollars to arm the State for defense. The State will remain neutral.

It is said that the ordinance of secession was proclaimed at Richmond on Friday. All the Confederate loans were taken at Charleston and New Orleans.

The news of secession caused great excitement at Charleston. The venerable Edward Ruffin fired an old secession gun.

SACRAMENTO, May 6th, 1861.
The Portsmouth Transcript of Tuesday says

dis派ches received that night say that Fort Pickens was taken by the Southern troops with a loss of 2500 men.

Arrangements were made to carry troops from Charleston to Richmond; 2000 men were on their way.

A gentleman from Washington, via Relay House, reported that the secessionists had planted a battery of four guns at Harper's Ferry, commanding the bridge.

Troops are stopped and examined, and all the roads are lined with soldiers.

Pennsylvania money is being exchanged for gold and silver.

The election progresses quietly. No opposition is made to the States' right ticket.

The schooner Lucas was fired into in Chesapeake Bay by two schooners, which had no colors, but escaped.

Andrew Tallott, of the U. S. Engineers, a native of Connecticut, has gone to Richmond to attend to the manufacture of arms, to be used by the Confederate Government.

The N.Y. Union Committee has purchased sixteen rifle cannon for the use of the volunteers.

Engraved notes and bonds for the Confederate States have been seized in two bank note engraving establishments in Wall st.

At Wheeling, a strong Union feeling prevails; 2,500 men were under arms.

All is quiet at Baltimore. All the wholesale houses are closed, and all the clerks over fourteen years of age were required to enlist. Many are leaving in consequence. Five cars arrived at Chambersburg filled with families from Baltimore.

Privateering is going on.

tried to get it from me. Held the pick for half a minute, and then was forced to let it go. Five or six of the watermen were there. The watermen encouraged Montrose in tearing down the fence. He tore down a section as long as this Court-room. Gave no liberty to any one to take water. The fence torn down was worth \$5, and upwards.

Cross-examined for the defense.—Was in a good humor all the time, Montrose waited until the watermen came up before he used the pick. The fence blocked up one road pretty well. Q.—Did you walk about with the air of an officer? A.—No Sir. Q.—Did you say you were an officer? A.—No; I had no baton. Q.—But you had the strut and gait of an officer, with your coat buttoned up. A.—Yes, my coat was buttoned up, and yours would have been too, if you'd lain out doors all night. [laughter]

Mr. Cochrane recited.—The value of the fencing torn down would be 12 cents a foot. Think it would be worth \$5, and upwards.

Mr. Ring submitted that the prosecution had made out no case against the accused; the springs were public property, and in taking possession of them Mr. Montrose had done no more than right. The Hudson Bay Company reserved the privilege of drawing water from the springs, and the road to it was obstructed; so Mr. Montrose very properly knocked the fence down.

Mr. McCright replied that the spring in question was not the one in dispute. The right to the water is vested in the public, and Mr. Cochrane can show no better title to them. The case must go to another court, as it is a question of title.

Mr. McCright quoted authority to show that the case could be settled in the Police Court. Mr. Cochrane pays for the water; puts up a fence, and it is torn down and burned. There is no evidence of a public right to the property; the public were only allowed to take water therefrom.

Mr. Ring believed that Mr. Cochrane was the true trespasser; he came with his hammers and his men, puts up a fence and stops the right of way.

Mr. Pemberton would like to be satisfied as to the object the accused had in view while tearing down the fence. The Court felt a sympathy with the public in this water question, but it wished to have the matter thoroughly investigated in order to arrive at a decision. At the same time he would throw out a hint that if the party accused would pay costs and damages, it was within the power of the justice to discharge him.

Mr. Ring would not consent to such an arrangement.

Mr. Pemberton continued, that while his sympathy was with the public, still the property had been taken possession of in a forcible and illegal manner. He would postpone the case in order to give the counsel opportunity to arrive at a compromise, if possible.

Mr. Pemberton said he trusted the Court would mulct the prosecution in costs and expenses, and pay the watermen for the trouble they had been to in waiting at the Springs on account of the fence.

The Court was then adjourned till Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

SUPPLEMENT.—Accompanying this number of the COLONIST is a supplement containing the news taken from our Extra of yesterday. This is given in addition to our regular quantity of matter, in order to make room for additional intelligence in our regular edition.

THE LABOUCHERE.—This steamer cleared yesterday for the Northwest Coast. She has on board over \$11,000 worth of merchandise for Indian trade. She will leave at daylight this morning.

THE BEEF CONTRACT.—The contract for supplying H. M. fleet at Esquimalt with meat, has been awarded to Thos. J. Skinner, Esq.

At Drug Store, cor. Government and Yates sts.

my 12 tm

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
THE UNDERSEIGNEED HAS IMPORTED the finest TEETH and PLATE WORK that is to be found on the Pacific coast, in the best style. Dentistry in all its branches will be attended to by an experienced person on application to

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Wednesday Morning, May 15, 1861.

Police Court.

TUESDAY, May 14, 1861.
The Court met at 11 o'clock, A. F. Pemberton, Esq., stipendiary magistrate, on the bench.

In the case of L. Lowenberg, his honor said that he had arrived at the conclusion that he could not require bonds to keep the peace, owing to no person having come forward and sworn that he was in bodily fear of him. Mr. L. was consequently discharged.

THE WATER CASE.

John B. Montrose, defended by Mr. Ring and Mr. Pearkes, appeared to answer a charge of having torn down the Cochrane-Cary fence at the Springs last week. Mr. McCleight appeared for the prosecution.

John B. Cochrane, sworn—I bought the Springs from the Hudson Bay Company on the 16th of March; commenced fencing them in on the 7th inst., and finished the fence the same evening. Know Mr. Montrose; never authorized him to take water from the Springs. Caused a notice to be posted up that water was for sale at one bit a load. Believe Mr. Monroe is a carpenter. The Springs are generally known as the Hudson Bay Company's Springs. After the 7th inst. I allowed no one to take water from them without paying for it. Put a man named Baker in charge to prevent trespassers on the 7th inst. That was the second time; about a week before that he was placed in charge first. Sent him out to tell the watermen that it was my property, the first time. Know nothing more about the Springs to my own personal knowledge.

Cross-examined for the defence—Mr. Cary is my partner in the Springs. Q. Previously to this period did you not know that the public exercised a "supposed" right over the property. A. Not the public, but the watermen [a laugh]. The people paid for the water. Q. How do you know that? A. Because I paid for it and I am one of the people; I don't know whether I paid for the carriage of the water or for the water.

Mr. Ring submitted a deed of conveyance from the Hudson Bay Co. to John J. Cochrane of the Springs, which was read by the Clerk. The deed reserves an entrance way for the Company to one of the wells, and stipulates that they are to have the privilege of taking such water as they may from time to time require; the purchase money was \$7,000.

Witness, continuing—Some of the watermen asserted to me that they had a right to the water, I thought then of asserting my private right immediately afterwards. One of the watermen consented to recognize my right. Believe none of the watermen paid. About 100 or 120 feet were fenced. That embraced the whole Springs. I ordered a gate of entrance. The fence was destroyed in a very summary manner. I am the person who managed all about the water.

To the Court—I have received no other deed. Q. Were you put in legal possession of the property? A. I don't know what that means; the deed is a contract, and is the usual mode of conveyance; have received no other deed than this. Q. You state in your evidence that the property was conveyed to you; this seems merely an agreement to convey. What is your explanation? A. I mean that I have paid a certain sum of money and am to pay a certain other sum; in the meantime I am to have possession of the property; I understand that this is a deed of conveyance.

Mr. McCleight said that possession in this country was taken and given by that mode.

Witness, continuing—I paid \$700 of the purchase money down. Did not think it necessary to inform the public that I had taken possession of the property.

Adam Baker, sworn—Was placed in charge of the Springs by Mr. Cochrane, about the first of this month. There was a house there, but I did not go into it. The watermen came and took the water, and in less than twenty-four hours I returned to town. I forbade them taking the water. Mr. Cochrane gave me orders that if they took water by force I was to come back and let him know. Remember a fence being erected around the Springs on the 7th inst. It was a board fence with a gate wide enough for a cart to get through. Montrose came on the same evening the fence was completed. He commenced breaking down the fence the next morning with a pick. I took hold of the handle of the pick to stop him. He tried to get it from me. Held the pick for half a minute, and then was forced to let it go. Five or six of the watermen were there. The watermen encouraged Montrose in tearing down the fence. He tore down a section as long as this Court-room. Gave no liberty to any one to take water. The fence torn down was worth \$5, and upwards.

Cross-examined for the defence—Was in a good humor all the time. Montrose waited until the watermen came up before he used the pick. The fence blocked up one road pretty well. Q.—Did you walk with the air of an officer? A.—No sir. Q.—Did you say you were an officer? A.—No; I had no baton. Q.—But you had the strut and gait of an officer, with your coat buttoned up. A.—Yes, my coat was buttoned up, and yours would have been too, if you'd lain out doors all night. [laughter]

Mr. Cochrane recanted—The value of the fencing torn down would be 12 cents a foot. Think it would be worth \$5, and upwards.

Mr. Ring submitted that the prosecution had made out no case against the accused; the springs were public property, and in taking possession of them Mr. Montrose had done no more than his right. The Hudson Bay Company reserved the privilege of drawing water from the springs, and the road to it was obstructed; so Mr. Montrose very properly knocked the fence down.

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The Court was then adjourned till Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

SUPPLEMENT.—Accompanying this number of the COLONIST is a supplement containing the news taken from our Extra of yesterday. This is given in addition to our regular quantity of matter, in order to make room for additional intelligence in our regular edition.

THE "LABOUCHERE."—This steamer cleared yesterday for the Northwest Coast. She has on board over \$11,000 worth of merchandise for Indian trade. She will leave at daylight this morning.

THE BEEF CONTRACT.—The contract for supplying H. M. fleet at Esquimalt with meat, has been awarded to Thos. J. Skinner, Esq.

THE SPRINGS.—A large number of citizens were present at the Police Court yesterday during the examination of John B. Montrose on a charge of destroying the Cochrane-Cary fence at the Springs last week. The proceedings were listened to with much attention, and the utmost good feeling and decorum existed. The evidence elicited fully proved that in announcing Mr. Cary to have been one of the grabbers of the people's property, we were correct, and that an unscrupulous set of men among us stand ready to repeat the outrage whenever occasion offers, or the dictates of their sordid minds impel them to the commission of like misdemeanors. By judicious and well-directed efforts, however, their plans will be circumvented by the People, who have too long submitted to be ground down by the iron heel of their oppressors. The general feeling among our citizens to test the question of title to the Springs in a higher court is a gratifying evidence of their law-abiding character. The very idea of mob-violence is scouted; and we feel happy to state that no proceedings, other than an unanimous desire to maintain possession of the property until the matter is finally settled by the courts, are entertained. The question, so far as Mr. Montrose is concerned, will be settled to-day.

ROBBERY AT SALT SPRING ISLAND.—About twenty canoes filled with Northern Indians, on their way from this place to their homes, camped at Salt Spring Island, near Begg's settlement, on Wednesday last. They prowled about the neighborhood during the day, and at night entered Mr. Begg's house and stole provisions, blankets, clothing, etc. In the morning they were nowhere to be seen, having decamped before daylight. Complaint was brought to this place, and the gun-boat Forward was dispatched yesterday to look after the rascals.

ANOTHER INDIAN OUTRAGE.—The schooner Laurel started out a week since on an Indian trading trip to the Sound Islands. Some Indians whom they encountered, however, took possession of the vessel, appropriated the goods aboard to their own use, and stripped her of the sails, etc. The men in charge were consequently compelled to return to this port, and are heavy losers through the rascality of their red-skinned customers.

SEIZED.—The swivel-gun, mentioned yesterday as being in the possession of the Northern Indians, was seized yesterday by the police and taken to the barracks. The natives did not seem over and above well pleased at giving up their pet.

FIXED.—Charles Durant, who got drunk the evening previous on Humboldt street and "raised Cain" in Martin's grocery-store, was yesterday fined 10s. and 10s. costs, which he paid and was liberated.

SEED.—King, the man who lost his leg by the explosion of the steamer Fort Yale, some time since, is improving slowly at the Royal Hospital, where he is receiving every attention.

THE STEAMER.—The mail steamer Sonora arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst. The steamer for this port must then have left on the 7th and will be due to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Mail, per schooner Petrel, Taylor master, arrived at 9½ o'clock last night. Call for your letters to-day.

The steamer Caledonia left for New Westminster yesterday. She had 20 tons of freight and a few passengers.

H. M. gunboat Forward was yesterday dispatched to Salt Spring Island to look after the Indians in that section.

The steamer Cortes left Portland on the 6th for San Francisco.

J. J. Southgate & CO. left yesterday, at 3 o'clock, for ports on the Sound.

A Simile.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Since the *superior classes* still continue to lavish their indignation on the conduct of the water-carriers, and on that meeting of the *common laboring classes*, which endorsed it, I will offer the public a simile.

As landholder in Victoria, I enjoy a two thousandth share, or thereabouts, in the Church Reserve, the Springs and other public property; and as the Bishop has taken up the Church Reserve, the Attorney General the Springs, and nothing else is left, I have made up my mind (and why not?) to jump the church. In saying this, I wish to do nothing irreverent. I respect public feeling as much as any body, and

"If it far from me
To treat such things with levity."

I am aware that the church, (like the Reserve and the Springs,) has belonged to the public for a long while; but when I see prominent people setting the example, I do think I have quite as much right as they have, to try and turn an honest penny to account also. Besides, a friend of mine, an old settler, offers, for a handsome consideration, to get me, somehow or other, a title, and as to public opinion, when my private interests, or those of the business I carry on, are concerned, it is quite a different matter.

I intend, therefore, on Saturday, to have the Church door well fenced in and barricaded, taking care at the same time not to say a word about it, or giving any public notice. On Sunday, the fence will have been up exactly one day, and when the congregation arrive at church, and my agent tells them not to enter, that I am in possession, and that they must first go to law, if the sexton and the congregation very naturally and indignantly pull down the fence;—why, the water-carriers did no worse.

A. W.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

ARRIVED.

May 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Fleming, Port Townsend.
Schr Sarah Newton, Bynam, Port Townsend
Boat J. Fraser, Taylor, San Juan
Boat Black Sharf, Nelson, San Juan

CLEARED.

May 14—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Fleming, Port Townsend.
Schr Cadboro, Boyle, Nanaimo
Schr Nanaimo Packet, Hall, Cowichan
Schr Labouchere, Swanson, N. W. Coast
Boat J. Fraser, Taylor, San Juan

IMPORTS.

Per steamer E. ANDERSON, from Port Townsend
5 rollers leather, to Fleming: 4 calves, to Claveras;
59 cattle, to Col. Patterson. Value \$1,950.
Per schooner SARAH NEWTON—9 hogs, 100 bush
potatoes, 15 bush wheat. Value \$121.1

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

VICTORIA DRY GOODS STORE,

Next to Cor. of Yates and Government Sts.

A large and well selected Stock of

Dry Goods!

Comprising all the styles of the season in
Silks, Poplins, Detainé, Bareges, and
Balzerines,

Also, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS AND
MUSLIN WORK, and a general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, VELVET, PILE, and TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3-PLY
KINDERMINSTER, and FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call
and examine for themselves. my 6 fm K. GAMBITZ.

John J. Cochrane,
LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT.

AT THIS OFFICE MAY BE SEEN PLANS of the different towns and rural districts in Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

All business connected with the sale or purchase of Real Estate, Leasing of Property, Collection of Rents, &c., carefully attended to.

MONEY LOANED ON GOOD SECURITY.

Plans and Specifications of Dwelling Houses, Stores, &c., carefully prepared, and the Erection of Buildings Superintended.

Surveys made of Town and Country Lots.

OFFICE—Government street, near the Post office

my 6 fm

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, (ESTABLISHED 1836.)

For Fire and Life Assurance

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for Victoria.

JANION & GREEN. Victoria, August, 1860.

my 6 fm

BOARDMAN'S CHALLENGE YEAST POWDER.

Guaranteed Equal to Preston & Merrill's

PICKETT & CO.

Sole Agents for Vancouver Island and

British Columbia.

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also, Men's and Youths' Caps, Braces, Ties, Belts, etc., of every variety, all of which are well worth the

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Union Wharf,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

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Instruction in Music, French, etc.

A. N. ENGLISH LADY, EDUCATED IN France, wishes to give Private Lessons either at her own residence or at that of others. She is competent to give instruction in Music, Drawing, French, Italian, and all the branches of a thoroughly English education, including the Use of the Globes. Her testimonials will be found most satisfactory.

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VICTORIA, V. I. JOCKEY CLUB.

PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. DOUGLAS.

STEWARDS.

G. T. GORDON, Esq., C. R. ROBSON, Esq., R. N.
MAJOR DE COURCY, T. J. SKINNER, Esq.,
D'EVES, Esq., CAPTAIN VENABLES.HON'Y SECRETARY.
H. B. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Victoria Spring Meeting.

These Races are fixed for Friday and Saturday
the 24th and 25th instant.

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY.

1 Trial Stakes—Entrance \$10.00, with \$50 added
by the Club, for horses bred on Vancouver Island
and its dependencies. Weight, 3 yrs old, 8 t; 4 do,
9t, 5 and upwards, 8t 7bs. Distance, mile heats.**2 Queen's Plate**—Of \$100, in specie added to
a sweepstakes of \$20 each. Horses entered not to be
sold, to carry 10t; if to be sold for \$75, allowed
7t 7bs; if for \$50, 14 lbs; if for \$25, 21 lbs. Dis-
tance, 2 miles.**3 Selling Stakes** of \$10 each, with \$50 added,
all horses entered subject to be sold for \$25. Weight,
11t each. If to be sold for \$200, allowed 7t 7bs; if
for \$15, 12 lbs; if for \$100, 18 lbs. The winner to
be sold by auction immediately after the race, and
the surplus, if any, to go to the Race Fund. Dis-
tance, 2 miles.**4 A Purse** given by the Officers of H. M. Navy,
added to a sweepstakes of \$20 each, for horses of all
denominations; weight for age; distance, 2 miles.
The winner of any of the previous races of this
meeting to carry 7 lbs extra, and of the Queen's plate
11 lbs; to be ridden by Officer of H. M. Navy or mem-
bers of the Jockey Club.

SECOND DAY.

1 Welter Stakes of \$5 each, with \$50 added,
for horses of all denominations. Weight 13 stone;
distance, 2 miles.**2 Jockey Club Stakes** of \$20 each with \$50 added,
for horses of all denominations. 3 yrs old, 8t; 4 yrs, 9st; 5 and aged, 9t 7bs; distance,
2 miles; the winner of the Queen's plate to carry 14
lbs extra.**3 A Purse** given by the ladies of Victoria, V. I.
Entrance \$5, for horses of all denominations; catch
weight; winners of previous races disqualifed; to
be ridden by members of the Jockey Club; mile heats.**4 Hurdle Race**—A sweepstakes of \$15 each,
with 100 added; weight, 12 stone; 4 hurdles height
four feet; mile heats.**5 Consolation Scramble**—\$25 given by the
Club to beaten horses; weight for age; distance, one
mile.

RULES.

1 The Steward's decision to be final on all details
connected with the Races.2 All entries to be made by sealed letters addressed
to the Hon'ry Secretary of the Jockey Club,
Post Office, Victoria, with the entrance money to be
enclosed, on or before six o'clock on the evening of
the 21st May.3 Colors must be declared to the Hon'ry Secre-
tary at the same time, or a fine of \$5 will be levied
to go to the Race Fund. Any Jockey riding without
colors will be fined \$10.4 Five percent will be deducted from all stakes for
the expenses of the Race Committee.H. B. CAMPBELL,
Hon'ry Secretary.

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RECEIVE ADDITIONS BY NEARLY
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SELL CHECKS AT SIGHT ON TAL-
LANT & WILDE, Bankers, San Francisco.Furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit, and at
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Hope.

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NAILS, MUDGELS, HARLEY, OATS, HAY

Wholesale and retail, by S. ANDERSON,
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NEW BILLIARD SALOON!

Furnished Lodgings!

The Star and Garter Hotel,

GOVERNMENT STREET,

OPPOSITE "BRITISH COLONIST" OFFICE.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE STAR

AND GARTER HOTEL would respectfully inform
the public that his establishment is fitted up in
the very best style.

THE BILLIARD TABLES

Are the latest style.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the very best liquors; and the Sa-
loons are furnished for the comfort and accommodation of
the public.

THE BEDROOMS

Are well fitted up and furnished with entirely new
furniture.The Proprietor therefore respectfully invites the
public to visit his establishment, and he guarantees
that no expense will be spared to promote their
pleasures and ensure their comfort.L. DAVIES,
Proprietor.

WILLIAM GIBSON,

(LATE OF TUCKER & Co's.)

WOULD INTIMATE TO HIS FRIENDS
and the public generally, that he has opened the
new and commodious House at the corner of
Yates and Bayley streets, where he will be happy to
supplement theBest Wines, Liquors, Ales,
PORTER AND CIGARS.To those who may favor him with their patronage,
FAMILIES SUPPLIED on the most reasonable
terms.

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ROTISSERIE AND RESTAURANT,

Government street, corner Trounce alley

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First class Restaurant in every particular.

The Cooking Department is managed by the Pro-
prietors, and the tables are furnished with all the
delicacies of the season.A ROASTING JACK is used for roasting meat
before the fire.

Private Saloons for Parties.

Meats, Game and Chickens roasted before the fire,
for the convenience of Families or Messes.

Wine, Ale and Porter to order.

Private entrance on Trounce alley.

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—AND—

COFFEE SALOON,

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MEALS FURNISHED at ALL HOURS

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Board per Week, \$7.00 and upwards.

THE FINEST WINES, PORTER, ALE

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Yates Street, Victoria, V. I.

Hotel International,

Jackson street, a few doors above Montgomery st.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

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to J. J. Haley, Proprietors.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Haley in this
well known Hotel, the subscribers beg to say to the
old patrons of the house and the public generally,
that they have made many alterations and improve-
ments, and refurnished and renovated the house
throughout in the most thorough manner, and have
added an elegant private hall for the entrance of
ladies, and are determined that in the future the
house shall present all the requisites of a FIRST CLASS

Hotel in every particular.

Our J. P. Fatten has been bookkeeper of the house
for the past two years, and Mr. Foster has been con-
tracted with the ocean steamers of this coast for the
past eight years as purser, and cheerfully offers his
services to families and others in procuring steamer
passage, in advance of their arrival here.NO ADVANCE IN PRICES Coaches of the He-
tel always in readiness.

FOSTER, PATTEN & CO.

ap23 Im

CAMERON'S

Board and Lodging House,

SCOTT'S WHARF, NEW WESTMINSTER.

R. CAMERON TAKES THIS METHOD OF

thanking his friends and the public for their
literal patronage during the past two years, and
would state that he has removed to the building
recently occupied by N. Moore & Co., which he has
fitted up in the very best style, that he can now offer
large, airy, and commodious bedrooms to the traveling
public.The table will always be furnished with all the deli-
cacies that the market affords.Ringos hopes by close attention to business and to
the comfort of his patrons to meet a continuance of
their favor.

N. B. SUPPERS AND DINNERS FOR

Balls and Parties contracted for, and warranted to
give satisfaction.

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Hotel International,

opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Office.

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wooden building.Plans and drawings of every style and specifica-
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ap27 Im

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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

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Mr. DRAKE, 63 GOVERNMENT Street

has received the appointment of Notary Pub-
lic for these Colonies.

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JAMES LOWE,

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